

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and somewhat warmer to-day; unsettled to-morrow; probably showers. Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 56. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1921.

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THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

U. S. INTERVENES TO HALT MARINE WORKERS' STRIKE

Admiral Benson of Shipping Board Calls Conference for To-morrow in Washington.

ENGINEERS STAND PAT Seamen Also Refuse Compromise on Differences Over Working Conditions With Owners.

SHIPPING TIEUP LOOMS

Wage Reduction Rejected and Men Insist on Elimination of Board's Sea Service Bureau.

While representatives of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association were voting yesterday to stand pat in their controversy with steamship operators and the United States Shipping Board, representatives of the seamen, firemen, water tenders and others also refused to come to any compromise with the American Steamship Owners Association, the private organization that was endeavoring to make a settlement.

Late yesterday afternoon it was announced that Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, had called a conference of the conflicting interests in Washington for to-morrow. The success of this conference seemed last night to be the only remaining chance of averting a strike that would directly involve at least 115,000 men and probably throw four times that number out of work, as well as tie up virtually all American ocean shipping.

Under the guidance of William S. Benson, international president of the marine engineers, and Thomas B. Healy, head of the local union, the representatives of that organization voted to accept no wage reductions prior to May 1, when the existing agreement with the Government terminates, "unless otherwise instructed." A proclamation to that effect was sent out, and the intimation was that only Admiral Benson's call for a conference on Wednesday prevented a definite strike order. Some order in the face of an invitation to a further parley, it was felt, would have prejudiced the engineers' case.

The Government's intervention is the direct result of the failure of the negotiations between the seamen and the private operators, who control approximately three-sevenths of the American merchant marine. The controversy rages around the proposed reduction of approximately 25 per cent. in the seamen's pay and the following more important demands of the men:

That preference in all cases be given to members of the union;

That the Sea Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board be abolished;

That the unions have the right and power to pass on the competency and qualifications of applicants for seagoing jobs; and

That the various provisions of the safety appliances and providing that at least 75 per cent. of the crews shall speak the language of the officers be enforced.

Darragh de Lancy, Director of Industrial Relations of the Shipping Board, who was present at yesterday's conference, declared that the Government was absolutely opposed to the granting of any preference to union over non-union American citizens; that it was opposed to abolition of the Sea Service Bureau and that it wanted a substantial reduction in the cost of operation. In that connection, the Government's own figures of the estimated reduction in the cost of living of between 15 and 20 per cent. were hinted at as a possible basis of agreement on the wage issue.

Furness Gives Views.

Andrew Furness, president of the National Seamen's Union of America, which embraces all the organizations involved in the controversy, after a series of conferences with the representatives of the operators, said the men had already voted not to accept any wage reductions and that these had not been discussed at length.

"What we want," he said, "is the abolition of the Sea Service Bureau. It is a menace because it prevents putting American citizens on the sea and keeping them there. We also want preference for union men, and in recognition of that preference will guarantee to take no person into the union who is not capable of doing the work for which he is being paid."

"Wage reductions are not justified either by economic conditions or by decreased living costs. At this time they are not only unjust, but unnecessary. It is all ended as far as we are concerned. The men won't accept wage cuts, so we will let them look out."

The latest figures available, those of April 1, showed the privately operated vessels of the American merchant marine to number 1,917 vessels, with gross tonnage of 5,125,273. In addition the Shipping Board operates 1,773 vessels, with gross tonnage of 7,780,776. The figures are for privately operated vessels of over 500 tons and Shipping Board vessels of over 1,000 tons. But the figures also show that approximately 50 per cent. of the Shipping Board's vessels already are tied up and 25 per cent. of the privately owned.

During the conference with the ship

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Telephone Chelsea 4000

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SICK TO LOSE THEIR BEER BY VOLSTEAD AMENDMENTS

Introduces Five Additions to Dry Law—Limitation Put on Wine; All Alcoholic Medicines Under Ban.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 25.

Five amendments to the Volstead law, designed to knock out the Palmer beer rulling and to stop other leaks in prohibition enforcement, were introduced in the House to-day by Representative Andrew J. Volstead (Minn.), author of the present statute and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

One of the amendments absolutely prohibits the prescription of beer as medicine, because of the ruling of former Attorney-General Palmer that this beverage may be given to the sick in unlimited quantities.

Little doubt exists here that the amendments can be passed through Congress, particularly since the Anti-Saloon League has determined to push them, although some modifications may be made. Mr. Volstead's proposals are the first amendments to the Volstead law to receive serious consideration by the Judiciary Committee of the House. This committee is fiercer than ever before, not more than five members of twenty-one having wet leanings.

It is apparently the purpose under one of the amendments to give to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power to stop absolutely the manu-

facture and importation of liquor until the present bonded warehouse supply is used up for nonbeverage purposes. Other proposals are:

Additional restrictions on the manufacture of certain alcoholic preparations masquerading as medicine, chiefly tonics.

Limitation of wine to actual medicinal use.

Check on liquor permits by having them posted in public places and with the Attorney-General.

Conferring on the Attorney-General more powers of enforcement by giving him as well as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the right to cancel liquor permits.

"The principal object of the bill I have introduced to-day," said Mr. Volstead, "is to supplement provisions of the national prohibition act, so as to meet the situation created by the opinion of former Attorney-General Palmer in regard to the use of beer and wine for medicine. It is idle to argue that there is any real necessity for beer as medicine. Leading doctors everywhere deny that it has any value for that purpose. Besides, everything in beer except the alcohol can be had in the so-called near beers without any prescription. Thirty-eight States prohibit beer from being prescribed."

The finance and budget committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting yesterday refused the request of Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright for 1,000 additional patrolmen and an extra appropriation of \$100,000 to be used for the enforcement of the State dry laws in this city.

Mayor Hylan informed the Police Commissioner the funds were not available from the Board of Estimate, and offered the suggestion that Mr. Enright go before the Board of Aldermen, which body has the power to appropriate \$2,000,000 for such an emergency.

In asking for aid Commissioner Enright reminded the committee that at a hearing in Albany Gov. Miller had expressed himself strongly by threatening to remove officials if the Mulligan-Gage dry laws were not rigidly enforced here. He declared he had 500 men working solely on prohibition enforcement. All of them, he said, had been taken from the regular force, thereby causing a more or less serious shortage.

"It is impossible to enforce the law rigidly with the tools I have to work with at present," said Commissioner Enright. "The thousand men I want to be paid for only little over half a year, they could not be put to work before June 1. For this period it would cost approximately \$150,000, and as this law has to be enforced I must have the tools to do it with. I don't think the thousand men will be enough in the long run, but I think I can get along all right with that number of extra patrolmen."

Resources Exhausted.

"We have exhausted our resources," said the Mayor. "I think this is a matter for the Board of Aldermen to consider. They have it in their power to issue special revenue bonds."

The Board of Aldermen may issue only \$2,000,000 a year in special revenue bonds as a sort of emergency fund, and that is the only source from which Commissioner Enright can get the money. The Board of Aldermen already has authorized the issue of \$350,000 of such bonds.

"The funds are simply not available for such a purpose at this time," said P. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen. "More important emergencies might arise which must be considered at all times. I think the dry law can be enforced better now if the police would concentrate on bootleggers who sell large quantities instead of on the drink over the bar men. When Mr. Enright was given 500 additional men in this year's budget and then 100 more later it was for the purpose of enforcing the law. That would do for the year."

Commissioner Enright has notified Comptroller Charles L. Craig that the demands of prohibition enforcement have become so heavy that he can no longer furnish the eleven patrolmen heretofore detailed to the various boroughs to protect taxpayers bringing in their money. Mr. Craig wrote Mr. Enright protesting and asking for reconsideration of the matter.

"To withdraw the police is to invite lawlessness," said Mr. Craig. "It was never contemplated that the enforcement of the prohibition law should withdraw ordinary police protection from the public."

Before appearing in City Hall the Commissioner spent fifteen minutes in secret conference with the members of the April New York County Grand Jury in the Criminal Court Building, which is considering liquor cases. Information on the visit was not obtainable.

Sentence Is Suspended.

Troika Skutenski, 97 Allen street, was given a suspended sentence yesterday by Judge McIntyre in General Sessions, being the first to plead guilty to possessing liquor. He told the court he did not know he was violating the law when he took a drink in a saloon near his home. He was ordered to appear before the Grand Jury to testify against the saloon keeper who sold him the drink.

"It might as well be understood by the public," said Judge McIntyre, "that the people of this city will not be permitted to see themselves up in open defiance of the law recently passed by the Legislature. It has been said it curtails freedom and personal liberty. I have never contemplated that the enforcement of the act of the Legislature relating to the liquor question and as a Judge it would be improper for me to express it. However, I think it may be to the people of the State of New York at this time it must be understood this law must be enforced and to the letter."

U. S. SOLDIER DEAD ON BELGIAN CANALS

Nearly a Thousand Bodies Pass Liege for Antwerp.

LEZEE, Belgium, April 25.—The four barges bringing by way of the canal from Verdun the bodies of nearly 1,000 American soldiers dead, arrived here today. A Belgian military band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and buglers sounded "Taps." Lieut. Gen. Pontus and the Governor of the Province headed a group of French and Belgian authorities and civilians, some of whom in addresses expressed the sympathy of their people for the fallen soldiers.

As the barges departed, Belgian cavalry formed an escort. Civilians lined the banks and uncovered as the barges passed. At Antwerp the bodies will be put aboard a steamship and taken to New York.

COL. HARVEY TAKES OATH.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The oath of office was administered to Col. George Harvey as Ambassador to Great Britain to-day at the State Department. He is expected to leave for his post next week.

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ENRIGHT IS DENIED 1,000 EXTRA COPS TO CLINCH DRY LID

Plea for \$100,000 Also Is Turned Down by Estimate Board.

NO FUNDS AVAILABLE

Mayor Suggests Aldermen Can Provide Any Needed Amount.

TAXPAYERS LOSE GUARDS

Police Taken From Special Detail to Help Enforce Miller Law.

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BERLIN OFFERS 200 BILLION MARKS; VIRTUALLY YIELDS TO PARIS TERMS; CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AS GUARANTEE

TERMS 'APPROACH' HUGHES STANDARD Officials Say if They Are as Broad as Reported They Will Be Sent to Allies.

OUTLOOK CALLED BRIGHT

Berlin Proposals to Be Shown to Geddes and Jusserand to Obtain Their Views.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 25.

Inquiry in official circles late tonight as to the probable attitude of this Government toward the German proposals, the character of which is now disclosed in despatches from Berlin, produced the guarded reply that if the German terms are really as broad as is implied by the unofficial version of the note, there is reason to believe they will approach the standard of "adequate" set by Secretary Hughes.

It was noted with satisfaction also that the whole tone of the German attitude seems to have softened. So far as can be learned to-night, there is more hopefulness than ever that the United States will be able to use its good offices in transmitting the terms to the Allies, along with the recommendation or suggestion that these can be used as a basis for fresh negotiations.

Secretary Hughes and Under Secretary Fletcher denied themselves to callers to-day and withheld comment of any sort from the press. That they are acquainted with the actual character of the terms, informally transmitted from Berlin, is known, the first intimations as to the mind of the German Cabinet having arrived here on Saturday, as was stated by THE NEW YORK HERALD. It is said also that the disposition shown by the Germans to make concessions, the report of which came secretly to this Government forty-eight hours ago, was highly gratifying to the heads of this Government.

It is expected that Secretary Hughes will confer to-morrow with the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France concerning the acceptability of the German terms, led by Dr. Antonio Grossi, chief of the German delegation, and other representatives, the terms are of a character that can, at least, be surveyed by their Governments, the United States would hasten to transmit them, probably with comment.

There is an intimation by the British and French Press that an American representative would be welcomed at conferences of the Allies. There is an impression here that Assistant Secretary of State Norman Davis, who is intimately familiar with the complexities of questions arising under the treaty of Versailles, may be selected in case it is decided to have this country represented.

FIUME IN AN UPGRADE AS ELECTIONS GO ON

Ballot Boxes Are Destroyed and Fascisti Rush In.

THREE, April 25.—A serious state of affairs in Fiume, the outcome of the elections, is reported from that city. When the Autonomists appeared to be winning, Cast. Hostwenter, an ardent follower of D'Annunzio and acting Minister of the Free State of Fiume, occupied the city with military forces. In the ensuing confusion the ballot boxes were destroyed.

Ferry loads of Fascisti from the Julian region came pouring into Fiume, where the excitement is declared to be at fever heat.

The elections to-day were for the choice of the new Fiume administration. The voting was marked by intense rivalry between the two major parties, the Nationalists, led by Dr. Antonio Grossi, and the Autonomists, under the leadership of Prof. Zanella.

CATHOLIC PARTY LOSES FIRST PLACE IN BELGIUM

Communist Candidates Are Heavily Defeated.

BRUSSELS, April 25.—The woman vote, cast for the first time in Belgium, is credited with the major share in the conservative victories in Sunday's elections.

Fairly full returns indicate that the Catholic party, which counted upon the women, has definitely lost its position as the strongest party. The Communist candidates were heavily defeated.

GIRL ROBBED OF \$1,500.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 25.—Two armed bandits snatched a handbag containing \$1,500 from Miss Margaret Talbot, a restaurant cashier, as she was entering a bank in a crowded section of the Euclid avenue to deposit the money this morning and escaped. One of the robbers knocked Miss Talbot down and then grabbed the bag.

Among these were John B. McElush, president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Paul M. Warburg, George E. Roberts, a vice-president of the National City Bank and director of the International Banking Corporation.

Mr. De Fries is a member of the law firm of Steele, De Fries & Steele, 22

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Briand Says the Proposals Must Meet Minimum Demands of Allies

PARIS, April 25.—Premier Briand has not yet been informed concerning the German proposals. He said in talking with the Associated Press correspondent that he hoped they would be worth while, but he had doubt of it.

"If they should be up to the Paris conference minimum demands of the Allies," he added, "we would accept them with guarantees."

[A despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD from its Berlin correspondent says the German experts figure that the new proposals obligate Germany to the payment of 200,000,000,000 marks gold. The minimum terms of the Allies fixed at the Paris meeting were 225,000,000,000 marks gold. Germany, however, drops her demand to be credited with 20,000,000,000 marks for reparation payments already made.]

When asked what sort of guarantees, he replied that they would be along the lines of participation in the proceeds of German industry, a certain check on German customs receipts and deposits of gold.

[A digest of the German proposals indicates that a certain participation in industry and customs is offered by Germany.]

The Chamber of Deputies to-day gave evidence of what is construed as its intention to support the Government in the occupation of the Ruhr, if that becomes necessary, by voting an increase of 20,000,000 francs for artillery. That action was taken against the advice of the Minister of Finance. The Senate had reduced the artillery appropriation to 87,000,000 francs, but former Minister of War Lefevre carried the point that an extra 20,000,000 francs would be the best financial economy if it aided in the enforcement of the treaty.

HELM PLEADS FOR ORDER DEPOSIT OF A BILLION MARKS

Cables Senator New Urging His Aid in Saving Republic From Big Calamity.

WOULD BENEFIT AMERICA

Tells of New Hope Inspired by Possibility of Action by President Harding.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 25.

One of the four Americans who are reported in despatches from Berlin to have urged the German Government to appeal to President Harding to arbitrate the reparations question is Frank Helm of Indianapolis, Ind. This became known to-night when Senator New of Indiana told of having been surprised by the receipt of several cablegrams and letters from Helm in Berlin during the last few days. Senator New knows Helm only slightly.

The other members of the American party in Berlin who are said to have inspired Berlin's appeal to President Harding, while in the German capital trying to arrange a billion dollar call in the United States for German purchases, are Lafayette de Friese of New York, Dr. Richard Moldenke of New Jersey and Ludwig M. Hoefler of San Francisco.

One cablegram follows:

"BERLIN, April 21.—Have called Shaw and Rutan to call upon you and explain situation here, which is most critical. Kindly give your aid on the side of justice and prevent world calamity. Am calling only after thorough investigation with party of American experts and lawyers. These people (German) not asking exemption. They are willing to pay to utmost, and only that this question be decided by unprejudiced investigation and not by hatred. England and France have already seized up almost everything possible. Why should they be permitted to bring about world calamity, which would mean such to us? This Government of the people is struggling under great difficulties from monarchy to republic. Enormous demand for our raw products is only held up by threat of May 1."

A second cablegram says:

"BERLIN, April 24.—German people inspired with new hope and feeling. Saved from utter annihilation by our epochal State paper. Disclosures on impartial hearing will shock conscience of world. Authoritative facts follow."

A third cable message says:

"BERLIN, April 25.—Have completed plans for furnishing raw materials which in cotton alone means over billion dollars, but all depends upon action of France May 1. If they are permitted to carry out their plan the result will be difficult to imagine. We have our detailed economic studies with some of the best impartial experts and legal talent and they all agree that United States has much at stake. Some of the allied news and sections are already moving to make these free people desperate."

Mythification regarding the ambitious project of four Americans who are in Berlin trying to supply Germany with a billion dollar credit in America was expressed in New York's financial district yesterday. Bankers and business men questioned by THE NEW YORK HERALD professed ignorance not only of the mission of Lafayette de Friese, Richard Moldenke, Ludwig M. Hoefler and Franklin Helm, but of the identity of the quartet.

Among these were John B. McElush, president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Paul M. Warburg, George E. Roberts, a vice-president of the National City Bank and director of the International Banking Corporation.

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Germany Abandons Claim of 20 Billion Marks Gold for Deliveries She Already Made.

WORLD LOAN WANTED

Flotation to Provide Allies With Large Cash Fund—Flexible Annuities Urged.

EXPORT CREDIT PLEDGED

Assumption of Allied Debt to U. S. Not Mentioned in Offer—Willing to Join in French Restoration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 25.

Germany's new reparations proposals, it was admitted in high official circles here to-day, are in a general way an acceptance of the Paris terms of the Allies. These new proposals, it was reported, include an offer of 50,000,000,000 marks gold, principal, which, according to the rates of interest the German delegates quoted in the London reparations conference, is tantamount to 200,000,000,000 marks gold, spread over the period then fixed. This does not include the 20,000,000,000 marks gold Germany then claimed to have already paid. Therefore it was figured according to the mathematics of parliamentarians in the Reichstag to-day that Germany now offers a maximum of 220,000,000,000 marks gold in reparations.

[The allied minimum indemnity demands made at the Paris Conference were 226,000,000,000 marks gold, spread over forty-two years. This, if discounted, represented a principal of 55,000,000,000 marks gold. The 226,000,000,000 marks gold is equivalent to 556,000,000,000 marks. Germany's latest offer of 200,000,000,000 marks is equivalent to 440,000,000,000 marks.]

Germany proposes that the amount of the annuities be varied according to index terms which were advocated by leading financiers here yesterday and which are generally regarded as acceptable.

Policy of Secrecy Continues.

Further details of the new proposals were not to be had here to-night. The Government continues its policy of secrecy, giving as the reason that the answer of the United States to the German note is expected and that the German note and the reply had best be published simultaneously.

The *Zeitung am Mittag* to-day declares that the delay in the publication of the terms is at the request of the United States, but at the headquarters of the American mission here it was stated that the request for secrecy came from the German Foreign Office.

When the note was first delivered at the American mission, the Foreign Office said it could be published immediately and then, later, it telephoned and asked for delay in its publication.

The Cabinet fought over the terms of the proposals all through yesterday, and while these terms were unanimously agreed to finally it was only after the stiffest opposition by the representatives of the industrialists.

Simons' Credit Almost Gone.

It is hardly probable that Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, will negotiate the details of the settlement if the new offer brings the Germans together with the Allies again. His credit, even more than that of Chancellor Fehrenbach and the other members of the Ministry, is nearly exhausted.

It is understood that Dr. Simons agreed to retire at the first opportune moment, but this was deemed inadvisable at present by the industrial party. A very vicious attack was led against him by Hugo Stinnes in the party caucus last Saturday.

Another report said that Chancellor Fehrenbach also would be forced to resign because he, too, signed the "German note" and would be replaced by either Herr Stresemann or Herr Rathenau, Secretary of the Treasury, both of whom are industrial leaders. This report was promptly denied.

While there is no actual crisis in the Government, the only reason the present Ministry continues in office is because there is no coalition conceivable here to-day to replace the one now in power.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 25.—The ultimate total indemnity which Germany agrees to pay the Allies is 200,000,000,000 marks gold, as against 226,000,000,000 marks gold.

When you think of writing, think of *SHILLING*.

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